

NAVAL DISCIPLINE.

Punishments That Are Meted Out to British Sailors.

For infraction of regulations some curious punishments are meted out in the English navy. It is an everyday occurrence, says London Tit-Bits, to see half a dozen sailors lined up on deck facing the paint work, holding their hammocks on their shoulders. At first the hammock isn't heavy, but after an hour or so it drags on one's shoulders like lead. Besides, it is not at all tantalizing to stare fixedly at a square foot of painted woodwork for an hour or more at a time.

Another punishment that Jack de-serves is bailing with a spoon. He is placed upon the deck, with two large wooden buckets, one filled with water and the other empty. With a spoon he must dip all the water from one bucket and transfer it to the other, being meanwhile, the butt of his comrades' jests and jeers.

Sometimes a delinquent is made to walk slowly backward and forward along the deck, nursing in his arms a six inch projectile, weighing a little over 100 pounds. Once a sailor, who laughed at the stammering speech of his commander, was made to stand upon the hull, in full view of the ship's crew, and laugh for an hour and a half.

Spitting upon the deck of a man-of-war is strictly prohibited. Cuspidors are placed at intervals along the deck, and these must be used. Upon some ships, when a sailor is caught spitting upon the deck, a small tub is strapped to his chest, and he is made to wear it. Any one who chooses may use his walking receptacle. The offender is punished rarely repeats his offense.

A POTTERY TOWN.

Chingtechen Is Unlike Any Other Place in China.

For at least 900 years the town Chingtechen has been devoted to the making of pottery. Everything in Chingtechen belongs to the porcelain and earthenware industry. The houses are for the most part built of fragments either of old kilns or of the clay covers in which the porcelain is stacked during firing. The river bank is for miles covered with a deep stratum of broken chinaware and chips of fire clay, and the greater part of the town and several smaller villages of the surrounding country are built over or composed of a similar deposit.

In China there is nothing else like Chingtechen. The forms, the colors, the materials used in the buildings, the atmosphere, are reminiscent of the poorer parts of a civilized industrial center.

There are 104 large pottery kilns in the town. The greater part are in use only for a short season in the summer. During this busy season the population of Chingtechen rises to about 400,000 souls, but of this total nearly half are laborers drawn from a wide area of country, who come for the season, live in rows of barracks-like sheds and do not bring their families with them.

Visitors to Chingtechen pass along street after street where every shop is occupied by men, women and children, all engaged in the designing, molding, painting or distributing of pottery. The river bank is crowded for three miles by junks either landing material and fuel or shipping the finished products.

Maud and Maunde.

Neither maund, a basket, nor maunder, to whine or grumble, is obsolete. Both are still in common use in South Notts and Leicestershire, at any rate. The former is used only, however, of a particular kind of basket used for carrying butter to market. The basket is nearly square in shape and has two notches opening from the middle part, where the handle is, and it is called the "butter maund" (maund). Maunder is usually heard in such sentences as "What are you maundering at?" A Northumbrian will say, "He's a maundering old fool," when the man of whom he is speaking strings words together in a senseless sort of way, some what akin to maulding—London Notes and Queries.

The Color of the Ermine.

It is a popular idea that the ermine sheds its brown summer coat and that on the approach of winter a covering of snowy white fur takes its place. This was a natural conclusion, as a possibility of a change in the color of the fur had not occurred to scientists. Experiments, however, have been made, and the brown-coated ermine has been noted in very low temperature. Apparently, immediately a change was visible in the color of the fur, and without shedding the creature became snowy white.

Sashes.

There are many kinds of sashes, each having a distinct character. Some announce goodness and sweetness; others betray sarcasm, bitterness and pride; some soften the countenance by their languishing tenderness; others brighten by their spiritual vivacity—Bavaria.

Threats.

I consider it a mark of great presence in a man to abstain from threats or any contemptuous expressions, for neither of these weakens the enemy, but threats make him more cautious, and the other excites his hatred and a desire to revenge himself—Machiavelli.

Too Sweet.

Mrs. Beach—Here is a letter from Charles. Mr. Beach—Read it. Mrs. Beach (reading)—My dearest, darling mother. Mr. Beach—Great heavens! The soundest heads more money.

It Was the Limit.

Gladys—Yes, she is going to take him for better or worse. Don't you think she is foolish? Dolly—No; he couldn't be worse—New York Times.

THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

Some Facts Which Give an Idea of Its Immensity.

In all the heavens, with the exception of passing meteors or meteorites, not one body occupies a position closer to earth than the moon, which is some 240,000 miles away—very far, of course, side by side with any earthly distances, but a mere fraction side by side with other astronomical distances. Next to the moon our nearest occasional neighbor is Venus, and then Mars. Both Venus and Mars, however, are often farther away from us than the sun, which remains always at somewhere about the same distance, roughly at from 90,000,000 to 93,000,000 miles.

This dividing space between sun and earth is of great importance in thinking about the stars, and it should be clearly impressed upon the mind.

Next to the sun in point of nearness come the more distant planets—Jupiter,

which is about five times as far from the sun as our earth is; Saturn, nearly twice as far as Jupiter; Uranus, nearly twice as far as Saturn, and Neptune, nearly three times as far as Saturn. All these planets belong to our sun, all are members of his family, all are part of the solar system. The size of the solar system as a whole, considering the sun, which remains always at somewhere about the same distance, roughly at from 90,000,000 to 93,000,000 miles.

This dividing space between sun and earth is of great importance in thinking about the stars, and it should be clearly impressed upon the mind.

Next to the sun in point of nearness come the more distant planets—Jupiter,

which is about five times as far from the sun as our earth is; Saturn, nearly twice as far as Jupiter; Uranus, nearly twice as far as Saturn, and Neptune, nearly three times as far as Saturn. All these planets belong to our sun, all are members of his family, all are part of the solar system. The size of the solar system as a whole, considering the sun, which remains always at somewhere about the same distance, roughly at from 90,000,000 to 93,000,000 miles.

This dividing space between sun and earth is of great importance in thinking about the stars, and it should be clearly impressed upon the mind.

Next to the sun in point of nearness come the more distant planets—Jupiter,

which is about five times as far from the sun as our earth is; Saturn, nearly twice as far as Jupiter; Uranus, nearly twice as far as Saturn, and Neptune, nearly three times as far as Saturn. All these planets belong to our sun, all are members of his family, all are part of the solar system. The size of the solar system as a whole, considering the sun, which remains always at somewhere about the same distance, roughly at from 90,000,000 to 93,000,000 miles.

This dividing space between sun and earth is of great importance in thinking about the stars, and it should be clearly impressed upon the mind.

Next to the sun in point of nearness come the more distant planets—Jupiter,

which is about five times as far from the sun as our earth is; Saturn, nearly twice as far as Jupiter; Uranus, nearly twice as far as Saturn, and Neptune, nearly three times as far as Saturn. All these planets belong to our sun, all are members of his family, all are part of the solar system. The size of the solar system as a whole, considering the sun, which remains always at somewhere about the same distance, roughly at from 90,000,000 to 93,000,000 miles.

This dividing space between sun and earth is of great importance in thinking about the stars, and it should be clearly impressed upon the mind.

Next to the sun in point of nearness come the more distant planets—Jupiter,

which is about five times as far from the sun as our earth is; Saturn, nearly twice as far as Jupiter; Uranus, nearly twice as far as Saturn, and Neptune, nearly three times as far as Saturn. All these planets belong to our sun, all are members of his family, all are part of the solar system. The size of the solar system as a whole, considering the sun, which remains always at somewhere about the same distance, roughly at from 90,000,000 to 93,000,000 miles.

This dividing space between sun and earth is of great importance in thinking about the stars, and it should be clearly impressed upon the mind.

Next to the sun in point of nearness come the more distant planets—Jupiter,

which is about five times as far from the sun as our earth is; Saturn, nearly twice as far as Jupiter; Uranus, nearly twice as far as Saturn, and Neptune, nearly three times as far as Saturn. All these planets belong to our sun, all are members of his family, all are part of the solar system. The size of the solar system as a whole, considering the sun, which remains always at somewhere about the same distance, roughly at from 90,000,000 to 93,000,000 miles.

This dividing space between sun and earth is of great importance in thinking about the stars, and it should be clearly impressed upon the mind.

Next to the sun in point of nearness come the more distant planets—Jupiter,

which is about five times as far from the sun as our earth is; Saturn, nearly twice as far as Jupiter; Uranus, nearly twice as far as Saturn, and Neptune, nearly three times as far as Saturn. All these planets belong to our sun, all are members of his family, all are part of the solar system. The size of the solar system as a whole, considering the sun, which remains always at somewhere about the same distance, roughly at from 90,000,000 to 93,000,000 miles.

This dividing space between sun and earth is of great importance in thinking about the stars, and it should be clearly impressed upon the mind.

Next to the sun in point of nearness come the more distant planets—Jupiter,

which is about five times as far from the sun as our earth is; Saturn, nearly twice as far as Jupiter; Uranus, nearly twice as far as Saturn, and Neptune, nearly three times as far as Saturn. All these planets belong to our sun, all are members of his family, all are part of the solar system. The size of the solar system as a whole, considering the sun, which remains always at somewhere about the same distance, roughly at from 90,000,000 to 93,000,000 miles.

This dividing space between sun and earth is of great importance in thinking about the stars, and it should be clearly impressed upon the mind.

Next to the sun in point of nearness come the more distant planets—Jupiter,

which is about five times as far from the sun as our earth is; Saturn, nearly twice as far as Jupiter; Uranus, nearly twice as far as Saturn, and Neptune, nearly three times as far as Saturn. All these planets belong to our sun, all are members of his family, all are part of the solar system. The size of the solar system as a whole, considering the sun, which remains always at somewhere about the same distance, roughly at from 90,000,000 to 93,000,000 miles.

This dividing space between sun and earth is of great importance in thinking about the stars, and it should be clearly impressed upon the mind.

Next to the sun in point of nearness come the more distant planets—Jupiter,

which is about five times as far from the sun as our earth is; Saturn, nearly twice as far as Jupiter; Uranus, nearly twice as far as Saturn, and Neptune, nearly three times as far as Saturn. All these planets belong to our sun, all are members of his family, all are part of the solar system. The size of the solar system as a whole, considering the sun, which remains always at somewhere about the same distance, roughly at from 90,000,000 to 93,000,000 miles.

This dividing space between sun and earth is of great importance in thinking about the stars, and it should be clearly impressed upon the mind.

Next to the sun in point of nearness come the more distant planets—Jupiter,

which is about five times as far from the sun as our earth is; Saturn, nearly twice as far as Jupiter; Uranus, nearly twice as far as Saturn, and Neptune, nearly three times as far as Saturn. All these planets belong to our sun, all are members of his family, all are part of the solar system. The size of the solar system as a whole, considering the sun, which remains always at somewhere about the same distance, roughly at from 90,000,000 to 93,000,000 miles.

This dividing space between sun and earth is of great importance in thinking about the stars, and it should be clearly impressed upon the mind.

Next to the sun in point of nearness come the more distant planets—Jupiter,

which is about five times as far from the sun as our earth is; Saturn, nearly twice as far as Jupiter; Uranus, nearly twice as far as Saturn, and Neptune, nearly three times as far as Saturn. All these planets belong to our sun, all are members of his family, all are part of the solar system. The size of the solar system as a whole, considering the sun, which remains always at somewhere about the same distance, roughly at from 90,000,000 to 93,000,000 miles.

This dividing space between sun and earth is of great importance in thinking about the stars, and it should be clearly impressed upon the mind.

Next to the sun in point of nearness come the more distant planets—Jupiter,

which is about five times as far from the sun as our earth is; Saturn, nearly twice as far as Jupiter; Uranus, nearly twice as far as Saturn, and Neptune, nearly three times as far as Saturn. All these planets belong to our sun, all are members of his family, all are part of the solar system. The size of the solar system as a whole, considering the sun, which remains always at somewhere about the same distance, roughly at from 90,000,000 to 93,000,000 miles.

This dividing space between sun and earth is of great importance in thinking about the stars, and it should be clearly impressed upon the mind.

Next to the sun in point of nearness come the more distant planets—Jupiter,

which is about five times as far from the sun as our earth is; Saturn, nearly twice as far as Jupiter; Uranus, nearly twice as far as Saturn, and Neptune, nearly three times as far as Saturn. All these planets belong to our sun, all are members of his family, all are part of the solar system. The size of the solar system as a whole, considering the sun, which remains always at somewhere about the same distance, roughly at from 90,000,000 to 93,000,000 miles.

This dividing space between sun and earth is of great importance in thinking about the stars, and it should be clearly impressed upon the mind.

Next to the sun in point of nearness come the more distant planets—Jupiter,

which is about five times as far from the sun as our earth is; Saturn, nearly twice as far as Jupiter; Uranus, nearly twice as far as Saturn, and Neptune, nearly three times as far as Saturn. All these planets belong to our sun, all are members of his family, all are part of the solar system. The size of the solar system as a whole, considering the sun, which remains always at somewhere about the same distance, roughly at from 90,000,000 to 93,000,000 miles.

This dividing space between sun and earth is of great importance in thinking about the stars, and it should be clearly impressed upon the mind.

Next to the sun in point of nearness come the more distant planets—Jupiter,

which is about five times as far from the sun as our earth is; Saturn, nearly twice as far as Jupiter; Uranus, nearly twice as far as Saturn, and Neptune, nearly three times as far as Saturn. All these planets belong to our sun, all are members of his family, all are part of the solar system. The size of the solar system as a whole, considering the sun, which remains always at somewhere about the same distance, roughly at from 90,000,000 to 93,000,000 miles.

This dividing space between sun and earth is of great importance in thinking about the stars, and it should be clearly impressed upon the mind.

Next to the sun in point of nearness come the more distant planets—Jupiter,

which is about five times as far from the sun as our earth is; Saturn, nearly twice as far as Jupiter; Uranus, nearly twice as far as Saturn, and Neptune, nearly three times as far as Saturn. All these planets belong to our sun, all are members of his family, all are part of the solar system. The size of the solar system as a whole, considering the sun, which remains always at somewhere about the same distance, roughly at from 90,000,000 to 93,000,000 miles.

This dividing space between sun and earth is of great importance in thinking about the stars, and it should be clearly impressed upon the mind.

Next to the sun in point of nearness come the more distant planets—Jupiter,

which is about five times as far from the sun as our earth is; Saturn, nearly twice as far as Jupiter; Uranus, nearly twice as far as Saturn, and Neptune, nearly three times as far as Saturn. All these planets belong to our sun, all are members of his family, all are part of the solar system. The size of the solar system as a whole, considering the sun, which remains always at somewhere about the same distance, roughly at from 90,000,000 to 93,000,000 miles.

This dividing space between sun and earth is of great importance in thinking about the stars, and it should be clearly impressed upon the mind.

Next to the sun in point of nearness come the more distant planets—Jupiter,

which is about five times as far from the sun as our earth is; Saturn, nearly twice as far as Jupiter; Uranus, nearly twice as far as Saturn, and Neptune, nearly three times as far as Saturn. All these planets belong to our sun, all are members of his family, all are part of the solar system. The size of the solar system as a whole, considering the sun, which remains always at somewhere about the same distance, roughly at from 90,000,000 to 93,000,000 miles.

This dividing space between sun and earth is of great importance in thinking about the stars, and it should be clearly impressed upon the mind.

Next to the sun in point of nearness come the more distant planets—Jupiter,

which is about five times as far from the sun as our earth is; Saturn, nearly twice as far as Jupiter; Uranus, nearly twice as far as Saturn, and Neptune, nearly three times as far as Saturn. All these planets belong to our sun, all are members of his family, all are part of the solar system. The size of the solar system as a whole, considering the sun, which remains always at somewhere about the same distance, roughly at from 90,000,000 to 93,000,000 miles.

This dividing space between sun and earth is of great importance in thinking about the stars, and it should be clearly impressed upon the mind.

Next to the sun in point of nearness come the more distant planets—Jupiter,

which is about five times as far from the sun as our earth is; Saturn, nearly twice as far as Jupiter; Uranus, nearly twice as far as Saturn, and Neptune, nearly three times as far as Saturn. All these planets belong to our sun, all are members of his family, all are part of the solar system. The size of the solar system as a whole, considering the sun, which remains always at somewhere about the same distance, roughly at from 90,000,000 to 93,000,000 miles.